The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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The Daily Commercial.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1873.

REPUBLICANS of Allegheny county, examine your tickets closely on election day. The opposition are said to be flooding the rural districts with bogus ballots.

DEMOCRATS always vote for their own candidates, no matter how unfit they may be. The Republican nominees are unexceptionable, and every member of the party should turn out and cast his ballot for them.

A PARTY in this county set themselves up as temperance men *par excellence*. That their temperance men *par excellence*. That their claim to the title is not solidly based, is shown by the language used in some of the handbills so profusely scattered about the fences and deadwalls of the city by them.

IN ALL those States in which elections occur next Tuesday, everything looks bright and hopeful. Pennsylvania will not be behind her sister Commonwealths in maintaining the supremacy of Republican principles and policy in the State and nation.

AN interesting and important case comes up this week in the United States Circuit Court at Richmond, Virginia, involving the constitutional limitation of the general government in regard to the tax on the exportation of tobacco. The case will be made a test one for all others that are pending.

THE sarcasm of the *Post* is so biting that it actually tears off its own flesh. That paper thinks our appeal to Republicans to work, "rightly interpreted" means cheat, repeat and alter election returns." It forgets that the COMMERCIAL is a Republican journal, and that it does not speak to a Tammany constituency.

THE Democratic leaders of Pennsylvania seek to make partial amends for their surrender and confessions of last year, by slamming the doors in the faces of their late Liberal coadjutors, and declaring that there must be "no compromise." It is probable that most of those who are thus insulted will remember this treatment, when they come to vote.

THE capacity and purity of patriots who exhaust their political ingenuity in such pitiable schemes to build themselves into place and power, as that of the late *monstrosum* trick, will be seen by every thinking man who simply takes the trouble to ask himself what was the moving cause of the application. It was a mere invention of partisan malice, and its only effect will be to recoil on the heads of its authors.

THE half lie that President GRANT was a depositor to the amount of twenty thousand dollars in the First National bank of Washington, and that this money was privately sent to him a few hours before the suspension of that institution, is still made to do service in the Democratic press. The fact is that the President's account there, which has never been large, was overdrawn ninety-eight dollars three days before the bank closed its doors.

THE noblest, and in the end the most effective way to disarm unfair criticism, is for a man to go straight forward in the path of his duty, leaving time to give the final verdict, whilst protesting silently by his actions. This has been the course pursued by the Republican candidate for State Treasurer, and the people who are as swift to discern merit as they are quick to detect imposture, will reward him, and rebuke his malicious defamers, accordingly.

FROM all parts of the State come gratifying evidences of a quiet but general determination on the part of Republicans, to do their whole duty at the coming election. Everywhere work is being done which will tell at the polls. This is encouraging. Perfect organization can alone insure a full vote. Every man can help a little, and it is the duty of each Republican to do what he can toward insuring the presence of his party neighbor at the polls. Every voting precinct should at once be brought into line and made ready for the contest. Hunt up the stragglers.

HAVING for some days missed the *Post's* "capital" article from its accustomed place in the columns of that paper, we supposed it had been taken down for grammatical repairs, of which it stood in pressing need. Yesterday, however, it reappeared in all its ancient capitalized glory and jumbled diction. The *Post* still entertains the opinion that the Republican party, "which *has* supreme power," &c., "are wholly responsible" for, &c.,—and still appeals to the people to "remove it," &c.

> "Wild words wandering misused,
> If errors grow apace and spread,
> Make its memory confused."

WHEN a party has reached such a pitch of decrepitude as seriously to debate the question whether it had better try to live, or lie down and die, it makes very little difference which way it decides. This is what the Democratic party has done. As a national organization it is broken to pieces. In a number of States, indeed, it has formally disbanded. In Pennsylvania it still clings to its tainted and enfeebled existence, without the vitality to live vigorously, or the grace to die decently. After next Tuesday, however, it will probably come to the conclusion that it had better follow the example set in other States, and quietly yield up the ghost.

LIBRARY HALL should be crowded to the utmost extent of its capacity to-night. Apart from the remarkable elocutionary gifts and graces of the cultivated and estimable lady who is to read, the noble purpose in aid of which she has volunteered her services should of itself be sufficient to attract one of the largest audiences of the season. The fever-stricken city of Memphis is being written all over with desolation and woe, and she cries out unto us for pity and help. There are many sorrowing ways in which we can heed the voice of her awful misery—this among them. It is to be hoped the opportunity may be improved to the full.

THE Democratic organ at the Eastern end of the State, attempting to reply to the question recently asked by the COMMERCIAL, whether the Republican party, in the State or nation, had done anything to forfeit the confidence of the people since the elections of last year, says that the magnificent majority for the Republican State candidates, to which we referred, "was returned under peculiar circumstances." and charges the Republican voters of the State with having lent themselves to "the most open, bare-faced and confessed frauds at the polls," and declares that such majority "was no test of the views, opinions and feelings of the real voters of the State." Republicans of Pennsylvania! how do you propose to answer this shameful detraction, this triple insult to your intelligence, manhood and conscience? Democratic sagolery and coaxing have failed of their purpose. Now let the estimation in which you hold traitors and cowards be seen.

UNDER the caption of "What other people say of us," the Philadelphia *Age* editorially reproduces from the New York *Sun* a number of slanderous innuendoes and imputations against Pennsylvania Republicans, and says: "This is a strong view of the case from our New York contemporary, and one that should arrest the attention of the voters of this State." The paper to whose scurrilous aspersions the *Age* further lends its apparent sanction, is the personal organ of CHARLES A. DANA, whose arrest in Philadelphia on the charge of publishing a foul libel against the character of a reputable citizen of Pennsylvania, and whose forfeiture of the bonds in which he was held to answer, are still fresh in the memory of our people. If the *Age* imagines that its political alliance with this sneaking bully of the press—this cowardly calumniator—will further the prospects of the Democratic candidates, it will find itself grievously mistaken.

AS LOOKED for, the Navy Department is about to engage in a thorough examination of the portion of the Polaris party last rescued, with the view of getting at the whole truth regarding Captain HALL'S death, as well as other incidents of the adventurous voyage. While we write, Captain BUDDINGTON and his company are on the way to Washington, if not already there, and in the course of a few days public curiosity on the subjects referred to, will most likely be fully satisfied. In the meantime it is gratifying to learn that gentlemen in Washington acquainted with Dr. BESSEL treat as perfectly groundless and absurd the imputations cast upon him or the suspicions directed against him by certain members of the Polaris expedition. Professor HENRY, Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, whose word will be respected throughout the country, and who knows Dr. BESSEL well, testifies strongly to his practical skill in medicine and surgery, that he is wholly devoted to science, is unambitious except in the achievement of scientific triumphs, etc. Professor HENRY scouts the idea that the Doctor could be guilty of the crime charged upon him, and says that no one who knows him could believe anything of the sort. Dr. WALKER, also, who was for a while associated with Dr. BESSEL while the Polaris expedition was in preparation, writes from San Francisco to deny a lying statement, lately published, to the effect that he had expressed an unfavorable opinion of the German savant. It was at first intended that Dr. WALKER should be one of the Arctic voyagers, but he declined to go with Captain HALL in command. He says:

"I had and have the utmost regard for Dr. Bessel, etc. In one thing we cordially agreed, namely: in the belief of the unfitness of Captain Hall to command the expedition. My own severance from the Polaris, as well as his reported quarrels with Hall, arose altogether from vexatious interference on the commander's part with the scientific work. I know not how others found Captain Hall, but both of us suffered severely from his bad temper, and his quarrelsome and jealous disposition. Bessel was a gentleman," etc.

It further appears from the statements of both Drs. HENRY and WALKER that nothing but overpowering enthusiasm for arctic research induced Dr BESSEL to accompany the Polaris expedition. Liberal minded people everywhere will be pleased with grounds whereon, even prior to the investigation, to discard odious misgivings, started by ignorance or enmity, about such a man.

AN INTERESTING CHARITY.

We are certain that many of the readers of the COMMERCIAL will be as much surprised as we were, to learn that our city has already in operation a hospital for suffering and crippled children. If we are not the first to make this discovery, we at least have the pleasure of making the first announcement of its existence, and we do this with a pure satisfaction, not only because we regard *all* such labors among the unfortunate as the truest illustrations of Christianity, but because we are certain that the intelligence will be glad tidings to many a home of sorrow, awakening the hope that something may yet be done for the recovery or relief of a suffering child whose dying life, at present, is as full of pains and griefs as of days and hours.

We were walking with a friend on Roberts street, near Center avenue, and noticing the changed aspect of the old Infirmary building adjoining the Laceyville church, we were told that it was the new "Children's Hospital" which had just been established by Rev. Dr. PASSAVANT. Curiosity once awakened must be gratified, and having rung the bell, we were politely admitted and shown through the whole edifice by one of the ladies in charge. If the size surprised us, the interior arrangements for the merciful purposes of the Institution did so much more. The whole building has been thoroughly renovated and the painting, papering and frescoing give the interior the appearance of a new edifice. The wards and private rooms for the patients, the chapel, dining-room, kitchen, bath-room, etc., are complete in their arrangements and details, and show that the undertaking is not a temporary one, but a permanent institution. What struck us as most interesting were the rows of little beds, with their spotless coverlets and good warm blankets, where the afflicted little people are to while away the weary hours! To make life as sunshiny to them as possible, the walls are hung with pretty pictures, mottoes and chromos; and the whole has such an air of freshness and comfort that it was a great pleasure to see how much could be done, by a comparatively small outlay, for the relief of those whose young life is so sorely smitten with disease.

It may be well to state that this institution, as we were informed by the sister in charge, is not designed for the ordinary diseases of children, such as "measles," "whooping-cough," etc., but for those more distressing forms of suffering which, if not removed in time, lead to deformity, blindness and a lifetime of physical and mental wretchedness. It is expected that many children will be brought to the city to undergo treatment for spinal and other diseases, and for those cases of deformity, which require time and the most attentive nursing for their cure. Such a home-like hospital is manifestly one of the purest of charities, for, while in the absence of any endowment, it can necessarily admit gratuitously only a limited number of patients, it receives for the small sum of five dollars a week, in the wards, and for ten dollars a week, in the private rooms, all those cases where parents, churches or societies can pay for children under treatment. Any one who has had the experience of caring for a suffering child during months, and of paying the heavy bills for nurses, physicians and medicines, in cases, too, where all has been in vain, can understand what a relief to an overborne and exhausted family such an institution will be, where the best of nurses and the most skillful physicians do their utmost in succor of afflicted childhood.

The number of beds already provided is, we were informed, about thirty, but it can be increased to forty, as the wants of the hospital require. Several of the rooms and wards have been fitted up at the expense of individuals, and are "memorial rooms" to beloved departed children or friends. A number pointed out to us as vacant, it is hoped, will be furnished in like same way. At the risk of being thought officious, we take an editor's liberty to suggest that, in a community like ours, these rooms should not be allowed to remain longer vacant; and, in addition, that our charitable citizens should, unasked, furnish Dr. PASSAVANT with the needed means to open wide this admirable charity for the benefit of the largest possible number of indigent children. Think of a blind suffering, crippled or deformed little child! What a mercy to heal a child thus afflicted and give it back to its parents and to life! Though it may not become us as secular journalists directly to remind Christians of the divine law they profess to revere, or of the divine Exemplar whom they profess to imitate, we may with propriety say that we can not conceive of a beneficent undertaking which would seem to make a more powerful, even if silent, appeal for aid, than this Children's Hospital, to those motives which Christianity presents.

Cheap Transportation.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

Of all the cities in the Union, none is indebted so much to rivers and canals as New York. Notwithstanding her magnificent harbor, she would to day have been behind Philadelphia and Baltimore had it not been for the New York and Erie Canal, which was opened in 1825, lending such an impetus to trade that she gained rapidly in importance until, eclipsing Philadelphia, Boston and Baltimore, became the commercial metropolis of America.

The following paragraph from a recent number of the *Daily Graphic* serves to illustrate the fact, however, that as wide-awake as the editors of that journal are, they are certainly ignorant of the elements necessary to enter into the problem of cheap transportation:

"It is pleasant to hear gentlemen of antediluvian tastes dilate on the possibilities of the canal system, and entertain themselves with fine-spun speculations on the future results of an enlargement of Erie and the substitution of steam for donkey power. Were the Hudson river to run through the heart of the State from Albany to this city, it would not meet the growing wants of our people for cheap and rapid transportation, and less than one hundred years there would be a railroad on one side of it, if not on both. The canal has been practically abandoned, and any serious consideration of it as a method of relief from the choked industry of the nation is a waste of breath."

Rapid transportation is one thing, but cheap transportation may be an entirely different thing. It is certainly reasonable to believe that had we in Pennsylvania a river like the Hudson flowing from Pittsburgh to Philadelphia, with no matter how many railroads on the banks, the heavy and bulky products of our mines and mills and the crops from our fields would move upon it in preference to the more costly railroad.

Take the case of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, between Cincinnati and New Orleans, 1,500 miles, we find that coal costing $2 50 per ton here can be delivered in the latter city by river for from $4 50 to $5 00 per ton, notwithstanding the present low navigation of the Ohio. These figures include the rental of the empty barges, by rail the distance between Pittsburgh and New Orleans is about eleven hundred miles—about half the distance by the Ohio river. Under such circumstances, coal could possibly be carried by rail between the two points for about two cents a ton per mile, making the price of coal in New Orleans about $24 50 per ton.

The distance by rail to Cincinnati is 313 miles, and by river 468 miles. Coal costing say five to seven cents per bushel here, by the latter route is delivered in the Queen City for from eleven to thirteen cents, while the price there would have to reach sixty cents per bushel before railroads could see a profit in it.

It may be antediluvian to indulge in "fine spun speculations" on the subject, but we take the liberty to mention a few more facts. Thus, for instance, grain from California and Australia, hauled in old fogy sailing vessels, fifteen thousand miles or more, is sold at a profit alongside of Chicago wheat, which has had only 850 miles of rail and 1,500 miles of lake transportation; in other words, eight hundred miles by rail is equivalent to about 12,000 miles by ocean, as far as distance is concerned. There is no exaggeration in this statement. It is within the knowledge of the writer that some of the stone for the piers of the St. Louis and Illinois bridge, quarried in Maine and Virginia, was shipped around Key West via the gulf and against the current of the Mississippi, a distance of nearly 4,000 miles, and transferred once on the way, in order to save the excessive cost of rail transportation on that one-quarter of the distance.

The *Graphic* (*Graphic*) New York and Erie Canal, with its paltry but poor donkeys for motive power, at all times open, is made a means of interchange between the lakes and the Hudson for less than either of the railroads competing with it, it is taxed to the utmost limit of its capacity.

CANAL.

THE new rolling mill of the Bay State Iron Company, at South Boston, the corner stone of which was laid on the 4th of October, 1872, will be put in operation in about three weeks. It is designed for the manufacture of plate iron, and is one of the most extensive and complete rolling mills in this country. The main building is 350 feet long and the 141 feet wide, and has an L 70 by 80 feet. The mill has six heating furnaces with boilers, the stacks of which are 80 feet in diameter and 150 feet high. There will be two trains of rollers, each nine feet long and thirty inches in diameter. The works will be driven by a condensing engine of three hundred horse power, with cylinders 24 inches in diameter; stroke 6 feet. The two fly-wheels are 24 feet in diameter and weigh 50 tons each.

THE Erie canal is insufficient to carry the great commerce of the lakes to the seaboard during the seven months of the navigation season. The eastward capacity of the canal is now about four million tons, and it is said that this capacity could be doubled by the completion of the second lock east of Rochester, and the second of the Brighton locks. The money for the enlargement of these locks was appropriated some time ago, but the contractors for doing the work have been "waiting for the price of stone to come down," and the Superintendent has failed to enforce the execution of the contract.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

To-day is the second anniversary of the Chicago fire. The day will be properly observed by the kicking of every Irishwoman's cow within the city limits.

The best farmers' motto we ever heard of was lately exhibited at Lexington, Illinois. It read: "None but live stock should be wattered."

Mr. McCullagh, late of the Missouri *Democrat*, is about to tell the readers of *Harper's Monthly* what he knows about "interviewing," of which inexact science he claims to have been the originator.

The country is now one magnificent flower garden, in which every tree and shrub is a flower.

Fish culture has taken its place among the exact sciences, and is everywhere successful. Hundreds of springs and water courses, which for centuries have been running to waste, are being stocked with the best varieties of fish, which bear transplanting as bravely as the trees that form our orchards.

An Indiana woman recently caused the arrest of her husband for starving his horse. It speaks well for the better half of mankind, in this age of selfishness and corruption, when women will even go so far as to sacrifice their "back hair" in the cause of right.

Corporal punishment has been abolished in the schools of Chicago with decided benefit. It should be abolished in all schools, and vaccination introduced vigorously.

It begins to be whispered about by the knowing ones that the embarrassment of Jay Cooke was brought about by a conspiracy of English, German and American "bears" to depreciate the bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad, with a view of gobbling them up at a nominal price.

A deficiency of 50,000 acres in the school lands of Michigan has been discovered and the fact recognized by the proper authorities at Washington.

Boston educational authorities are discussing a plan for examining school children, by letting each child read a paragraph from a current newspaper, and then asking it to explain the allusions to persons or events contained therein.

Let every man bethink him that he had better strain a point and trust his neighbor, that his neighbor may be the more ready to trust in return.

Ku-Kluxism in California takes the form of anonymous warnings to employers to dismiss their Chinese servants, under pain of direful punishment.

The word "non-native" is being used in the Virginia campaign as an elegant substitute for "carpet-bagger."

A papyrus manuscript found in an Egyptian tomb has lately been translated by a scholar of Heidelberg, who pronounces it to be an address of Ramses III. to all the nations of the earth, detailing minutely all the causes which led to the exodus of the Jews from the land of the Pharaohs.

There is so much bigotry in Georgia that the Good Templars there will secede, because in London the privileges of membership are accorded to men of the colored race!

Bostonians are given to notions, perhaps, but some of them are very good notions. They have had a flower mission and free soup and various other benevolent things, and now there is an organization that hires carriages to take poor invalids out for an airing.

The immense block of Massachusetts granite, weighing nearly one hundred and twenty tons, for the pedestal of the statue of Gen. Winfield Scott, has arrived at Washington. The statue is ready for erection, but it will take several weeks to move, by means of rollers, the granite block from the steamer's wharf at the river to the reservation in the northwesterly part of the city where the statue is to be placed.

From Rome we hear that an unusually large number of Americans have engaged accommodations for the approaching winter.

Old Probabilities is about to publish a pamphlet descriptive of the great tornado in Southern Iowa last summer, written by a scientific reporter who saw it.

Fine leaves are utilized in Europe as a substitute for hair in upholstery, and will make a kind of flannel very superior for hygienic purposes. An ethereal oil, useful as a solvent and a curative, is also made from them, while from the refuse a valuable illuminating gas is made.

A effort is now being made in England to demolish, finally, the last remnants of that stronghold of semi-barbarism—the debtors' jail.

A very few years ago was essayed practically in the South what was at the time deemed the daring experiment of cultivating the olive for its oil. The novel project was, nevertheless, put in practical execution, and a single plantation in Georgia has yielded an abundant supply of oil, and of a quality far superior to any now imported from abroad.

Fifty new weekly newspapers have been started in Nebraska within the last year, and only two or three funerals among them.

Some sharp rumsellers are running a floating bar room up and down the shores of Lake Champlain. They bid defiance to the powers that be on land, saying that being afloat they are not selling liquor in either the State of New York or Vermont. Skirting the shores of the lake are large numbers of laborers employed in the building of the New York and Canada Railroad, and to these men they sell large quantities of liquor.

One of the experiences of a Boston clergyman during his late European tour was being referred to the head cook of the hotel in Vienna for a reply to his question, asked of the waiter, if there were any Baptists in the city.

It has come out why the British have taken possession of the island of New Guinea, though the reason may not be accepted as satisfactory, on other than selfish grounds. Rich gold deposits have been discovered, and there is a rush of Australians to the new diggings.

The shrinkage in railway stocks and bonds since the beginning of the financial stringency is estimated at $200,000,000.

The celebrated old pacing mare Pocohontas died last week at Providence, R. I. Her most remarkable performance was over the Union course, Long Island, on the 21st of June, 1855, when she beat Hero, distancing him in the first heat, going to wagon, wagon and driver weighing 265 pounds, in 2:17½.

In the year 1872, according to a Parliamentary return just issued to the Board of Trade, there were 1,140 persons killed, and 3,838 injured by railway accidents. More than half of the killed, and nearly half of the wounded were employees of the railways. The number of passengers killed was 187, and the number of injured 1,462. The number of railway servants killed was 622, and the number injured 1,495.

There is a commercial panic at Alexandria, Egypt. The Egyptians are marching to the front of civilization. Since the Seeing Hebrews "Corned off" their jewels and put the Red Sea between them, the people of that country have probably not been much subjected to commercial crises.

The British Postmaster General finds it necessary to issue a card contradicting a statement that that Department is about to purchase the Atlantic cables.

The Banks and the People.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

We have fallen upon hard times. Everybody feels ill and everybody is inquiring for the remedy. In order to find the remedy, we must know the cause, as every good physician makes a careful diagnosis of his case before attempting to apply his specifics.

It may be that the disease is deep-seated, that its cause is found away back in many years of overtrading, of high living, of extravagance in public or private expenditure. If so it is a case of depletion, and will require a long continued system of careful dieting to effect a perfect cure. Doubtless this is the case to some extent, but in my judgment it has not reached a dangerous condition, and if the above remedy is conscientiously applied, in a few years, or perhaps in a few months, we will regain our wonted vigor and may be all the better of the discipline.

This feature of the case I do not propose at present to examine, but there appears to be just now an active condition of the disease, and it becomes necessary to reduce the present excitement before we can apply the proper remedies for the disease itself, and may I add that unless the remedy is quickly applied we will find ourselves in a state of collapse from which we shall not be able to recover without great damage to the system.

It is generally conceded that there is no real necessity for the present depressed condition of business. The business of advertising columns show that its immediate constituents appreciate the fact.

The Perkiomen Railroad was opened on Monday, October 6th, from Green Lane to Pennsburg. The whole distance now run is 23 miles, from Pennsburg to Emaus, is being pushed forward by 250 hands.

The Pottsville *Journal* of the 7th says: Yesterday notices were posted in the Pioneer furnaces that hereafter the wages of furnacemen would be reduced fifteen per cent., and wages of laborers ten per cent. It will be necessary for the laboring men and all others to be somewhat economical until the effects of the late panic are over.

People who visited the Allentown fair must have kept their jaws moving, as they ate two hundred and fifty bushels of peanuts.

The late potatoes in parts of Chester county are rotting very rapidly. In some instances the tubers are so badly affected as not to be worth digging. The Peerless variety is said to suffer most.

The corner-stone of the Fourth street Lutheran church, in Williamsport, was laid on Sunday. The structure will cost, when completed, $25,000.

A correspondent writes to the Watsontown *Record* that they have found silver on a tract of land owned by the Sugar Valley Lumber Company. R. Kaufman has started the furnace, and one car of iron was shipped last week. The furnace works better than ever before. Ore is received daily.

Incendiaries fired the house of Gottlieb Lossing, in Summit township, Erie county, on Sunday morning, and Mr. and Mrs. Lossing, who are quite aged, barely escaped with their lives.

New Life for the Languid.

Perfect health is vouchsafed to few. Probably ninety people out of every hundred who call themselves healthy have their "turns" of languor, exhaustion, depression of spirits and bodily pain. At these times a wineglassful of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is as refreshing as "the shadow of a rock in a weary land." It invigorates and rests the system and cheers the mind. The effect of the Bitters in cases of nervous debility, produced either by undue physical exertion, over-study, intense anxiety, or any other cause, is wonderfully reviving and invigorating. In fact, this healthful vegetable restorative possesses medicinal properties which entitle it to the rank of an article of prime necessity, and it should be kept on hand in every dwelling, and promptly taken as a remedy for all the minor ailments as well as for more serious complaints.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
ASSETS JANUARY 1, 1873... $778,251 56.
Chartered in 1862.

Open daily from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, 7 to 9 o'clock, for receiving deposits only. Interest paid at the rate of Six Per Cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.

BOARD OF MANAGERS:
GEO. A. BERRY, President.
JOHN SCOTT, JAS. PARK, Jr., Vice Presidents.
D. E. MCKINLEY, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bradley, C. Hussey, S. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. M. Hartupee, Robert H. Schmertz, Christopher Zug, John H. Bailey, Solicitor.

DRY GOODS.

AT

McKEE'S,

NEW FALL STYLES

IN

DRY GOODS!

Beautiful Shawls,
Choice New Dress Goods,
Elegant Black Silks,
Full Line Mourning Goods,
Best Suitings and Sackings for Ladies.
New Styles in Cassimeres,
Specialties in Boys' Wear,
All Colors, Qualities and Kinds of Flannels,
All Wool Country Blankets.

Every Department contains Choice New Attractions.

A. D. McKEE,

No 59 Market Street.

WHOLESALE

DRY GOODS.

Autumn, 1873.

McElroy & Dickson,

No. 54 WOOD STREET,

Offer to their Customers and the Trade generally, their

FALL STOCK

OF

DRY GOODS

AND

NOTIONS

Now in Store and to arrive.

Large Lines of Goods

Are offered at Prices

As Low as Before the War,

And Retailers can now supply themselves at Bottom Values.

SEPTEMBER 5th, 1873.

EDUCATIONAL.

NORTH SIDE INSTITUTE—
This school, we are informed, is to be established in our city in the large and substantial building, on the east corner of Federal street and North avenue, overlooking the Park. Mr. WAKEHAM, the Principal, so widely known in the community as an Educator, will be assisted by an efficient corps of Teachers. Mr. W. may be seen at the rooms every morning after 8 o'clock. Circulars may be had at any of the Bookstores.

ABDIEL M'CLURE & CO.,

RAG and PAPER

WAREHOUSE

AND

Broom Factory

No. 362 Penn Avenue,

Pittsburgh, Pa.

In addition to their Large Stock of

TISSUE, MANILLA,

AND

STRAW WRAPPING PAPERS,

Have added, for the convenience of Grocers and Dealers in Fruit, a handsome assortment of

Peck and Half-Bushel Baskets,

Which we offer to the Trade at Lowest Prices. We will also keep constantly on hand, at Wholesale, a complete

Stock of SCRUB, BLACKING and STOVE

BRUSHES,

Of all sizes, to which the attention of the Trade is invited. 27th

New Wall Papers,

FOR FALL TRADE.

FRENCH PANEL DECORATIONS AND PLAIN TINTS, for Parlors.
HANDSOME GILT and FRESCO PANELS, for Halls and Dining Rooms.
RICH RED, GREEN and BROWN PAPERS, for Libraries.
DAMASK, SATINS, CHINTZ, STRIPES and FIGURED PAPERS, for Chambers,

Of the Newest Designs in the Market,

AT

No. 107 MARKET STREET,

NEAR FIFTH AVENUE.

Jos. R. Hughes.

27th

NOTICE.

DR. L. J. KAHN

Requests all patients to address to his permanent office,

29 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK,

Where he may be consulted either personally or by correspondence. Dr. KAHN is the author of "Nervous Debility, Loss of Manhood through early indiscretion, and Venereal Diseases."

JUST PUBLISHED—NERVOUS EXHAUSTION, a Series of Lectures as delivered by Dr. KAHN at the Museum of Anatomical Museum, 618 Broadway. Mailed, post paid, free for 25 cents. Address

DR. KAHN,
29 Fifth avenue, New York.

SOUTH SIDE CEMETERY.

This place of Interment IS NOW OPEN to public use. Family Lots and Single Grave Lots are offered on very low terms.

A Plan of the Cemetery can be seen at the office of Messrs. KREHAN & WENKE, No. 1113 Carson street, which Firm will also attend to all business connected with the Cemetery.

Parties are invited to call and examine details before purchasing elsewhere.

GETTYSBURG
KATALYSINE WATER—THE GREAT MEDICINE OF NATURE. Endorsed by the Highest Medical Authorities. A Restorer Unequaled. Peculiar Power to the Paralytic, Youthful Vigor to the Aged, and Develops the Young at a Critical Period; Dissolves Calculi and "Chalky" Deposits; Cures Gout, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Neuralgia, Scrofula, Diabetes, Diseases of the Kidneys, Liver and Skin, Abdominal Dropsy, Chronic Diarrhœa, Constipation, Asthma, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, General Debility, and nearly every class of Chronic Disease. Pamphlets containing History of the Spring and Testimonials from Medical Journals, Eminent Physicians and Distinguished Citizens, sent FREE by mail by WHITNEY BROS., General Agents, 27 South Front St., Philadelphia. For sale by all Druggists. 27th

WHEAT AND BARLEY—
No. 1 Spring Wheat and Barley,
In Elevator and to arrive, for sale by

D. WALLACE,
353 LIBERTY STREET.

DRY GOODS.

WM. SEMPLE.

SPLENDID STOCK!

Dress Goods,
Black Silks,
Colored Silks,
Trimming Silks,
Redingote Goods,
Mourning Goods,
Shawls, Shawls,
Camel's Hair Goods
Waterproofs,
Mohairs, Lusters.

165, 167 and 169
Federal Street, Allegheny.

FALL SEASON, 1873.

Joseph Horne & Co.

MARKET STREET,

Have now Open,

The largest and most complete Assortment, represented in the following Departments, ever brought to this Market, and to which they invite the attention of close cash city and country buyers:

Hosiery and Glove Department.
Underwear Department.
Gents' Furnishing Goods, White Goods, Laces, Lace Goods and Handkerchief Department.
Embroidery Department.
Skirt and Corset Department.
Velvet, Velveteen and Silk Department.
Dress and Cloak Trimming Department.
Millinery and Straw Goods Department.
Yarn and Zephyr Department.
Flannel Department.
Dress Goods and Domestic Dry Goods Department,
Paper Collar Department.
Linen Department.
Notion, Comb and Small Ware Department.

Extended lines in each of the above now in, and New Goods arriving Daily.

WHOLESALE ONLY.

77 and 79

Market Street.

CARPETS.

CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, MATTINGS.

Fall Trade.

OLIVER McCLINTOCK & CO.

Are now showing an unsurpassed Stock, comprising the Newest Ideas and Latest Novelties, selected with peculiar care, to meet the wants of every customer.

23 FIFTH AVENUE.

FALL - 1873.

CARPETS!

The Newest and Best Styles of Foreign and Domestic Makes.

A CHOICE LINE OF

DRUGGETS,

By the Piece or in Patterns.

A LARGE AND CHOICE LINE OF OIL CLOTHS, ALL WIDTHS.

The most desirable Line of COCOA MATTINGS we have ever shown.

Bovard, Rose & Co.

21 FIFTH AVENUE.

J. & H. PHILLIPS,

Manufacturers and Dealers in

OIL CLOTH, WINDOW SHADES, &c.

Glass Shade Cloth a Specialty.

Also, Agents for the BOSTON BELTING CO.'S RUBBER BELTING, HOSE, STEAM PACKING, &c.

Dealers in LEATHER BELTING, LACE LEATHER and RUBBER GOODS GENERALLY.

PAINTING, GRAINING AND GLAZING,

Nos. 26 and 28 SIXTH STREET,

PITTSBURGH, P

Mosquito Bars,

LACE CURTAINS, DRAPERIES, CORNICES,

TURKISH FOLDING SPRING BEDS,
METROPOLITAN SPRING BEDS.
Upholstering of all Kinds.

E. EDMUNDSON & SON'S,

55 MARKET STREET.

AGENTS WANTED

TO SELL THE

LITTLE DETECTIVE!

A useful article for seeing what is going on without looking directly at it.

POLICEMEN

Use them thus: They stand around the corner close to the building, and direct their attention up the street through the Little Detective. From a chamber window they can

OBSERVE WHAT IS GOING ON

In the homes opposite. For observing the movements in Street Cars, Churches, Theaters, &c.,

Of any person or persons you may wish to. Merchants can see their clerks' movements in any part of the store.

FOR SALE AT

Arizona Diamond Store

PITTSBURGH.

DRY GOODS.

WM. SEMPLE.

Fresh Stock!

Blankets,
Quilts,
Comfortables,
Flannels,
Men's Wear,
Boys' Wear,
Housek'png Goods
Carpets and Oil Cloths,
Window Shades,
Shade Fixtures.

165, 167 and 169
Federal Street, Allegheny.

Great Closing-Out Sale OF DRY GOODS AT A. W. ERWIN & CO.'S, 172 and 174 Federal street, Allegheny.

*Great Closing-

GEO. B. HILL....O. HANSON LOVE...JAS. F. HILL

GEO. B. HILL & CO.,

Bankers and Brokers,

58 Fourth Avenue,

PITTSBURGH, PA.,

OFFER

FOR SALE

City of Pittsburgh

SEVEN PER CENT.

BONDS,

At Par and Interest,

FREE FROM TAXATION

—

We Buy and Sell on Commission all kinds of

Stocks, Bonds, Mortgages,

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

Negotiable Paper, &c.

Collections made on all accessible points. Interest allowed on time deposits.

Passage Tickets by the National Line, comprising some of the largest steamships afloat, from or to London (Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow.

Drafts payable on demand in any part of England Wales, Ireland and Scotland, at lowest rates.

Geo. B. Hill & Co.

Security Trust Co.

Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania,

NO. 64 WOOD STREET,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL,

$1,000,000.

CHARTER PERPETUAL.

President.....DAVID GREGG

Directors.

HENRY H. COLLINS, JAMES T. BRADY, A. L. FAIRWEATHER, DANIEL REMER, J. S. FETTERMAN, PHILIP BENTZEL, BENJ. SINGERLY, Hon. ROBT. McKNIGHT, HARTLEY HOWARD, I. J. BLANCHARD, DAVID GREGG.

DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT BONDS

Deposits Solicited and Interest Allowed on same. Dividends, Coupons, etc., Collected Without Charge.

ALL CLASSES OF SECURITIES

BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

FOR SALE,

CITY OF PITTSBURGH

STREET IMPROVEMENT

Seven Per Cent.

Penn Ave. Bonds

At Par and Accrued Interest, Free from Taxation.

Ira B. M'Vay & Co.,

BANKERS,

Corner Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, October 8, 1873.

The borrowing demand was to-day augmented by the presence in the market of out of town parties, who are seeking funds to replace those checked out and carried off in the pockets of the farmers. Very slight encouragement is held out to such demands unless backed by good city bank stocks or government bonds. The disposition of most lenders, both private and among the banks, is to retain at home all the funds possible for the purpose of sustaining our manufacturers rather than helping outside parties. Rates on the street are from 15 to 24 per cent, per annum, the bank rates remaining almost unchanged.

Fear has been expressed in some quarters that the banks will begin to draw in immediately their loans and thus distress the mercantile community, who are hard pressed to make collections, and are having to renew and carry over many bills which they had hypothecated as sure to be paid.

There is no doubt that the banks will make as few new contracts as possible, and will move with great caution in the immediate future, yet they all seem to realize that they must do their part toward restoring confidence by a liberal use of their reserves, as well as the public by decreasing as much as possible the demand for deposits and new loans. As we have no published bank statement we cannot tell the condition of the reserves held; so it is but idle guesswork to attempt to say to what extent the banks are able to extend their loans with safety. We feel safe in stating that discounts will be granted to reliable firms doing a legitimate business to the fullest extent consistent with safety to the banks and their depositors.

Now that matters in the East are assuming their wonted shape, there is a better disposition to trade in the various securities on the market. In State bonds Old Tennessees have sold up to 74¾, with closing price 74¾@75, new leaving off 73¾@74¾. Old Virginias close 55 to 56, new 40 bid, special tax 9½ to 12, and consols 47 to 48¾, after sales at 48. Old and new North and South Carolinas were nominal, but Missouri plain sixes recovered 88¾ bid, the St. Joseph issue closing at 85 to 88.

The demand for first-class bonds to-day continues pretty active, and as the distrust in regard to those roads in default vanishes, a renewed inquiry for old bonds set in. The Pacifics are firmer and close as follows: Centrals, 93½@94; Union first, 75½@75¾; do, Land Grants, 68 bid; do, Incomes, 51@52.

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of government and State bonds in New York to-day:

	Evening
1881	108¾
1867	112¾
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1865	113
1865, new	111¾
1867	114
1868	108
10-40s	103¾
New 5s	103¾
Gold	112
Currency 6s	121
Tennessees, old	73¾
Tennessees, new	73¾
South Carolinas, July	11
North Carolinas, old	
North Carolinas, new	30½
Missouris	88

—The views of prominent financiers on the question of the resumption of specie payment, which recent events have brought into prominence, are interesting if not instructive. Most of them, who have ventilated his views in the columns of a daily paper suggested that the Secretary of the Treasury make a special sale of gold to find what it will bring in currency, and if the latter prove to be par, as he believes, then to declare that specie payment has been resumed at the Sub-Treasury. Mr. Gold, formerly Assistant Treasurer in New York city, declares that specie payment cannot be adopted at once, but definite steps should be taken which would lead to it at a fixed time in the future which would lead to it at a fixed time in the future when commerce would adapt itself to meet it. Mr. Thompson, of the First National bank, declares that as nobody has money to hoard, prices are, or soon will be, such that property or investments will be better than money; and as gold is not needed for export, the exchanges being all in our favor, the gold and silver in the country will become currency on an immediate resumption) and will add eighty millions of positive power. Scores of equally diverse views might be given, and it is because of this diversity of opinion that we continue to drift with an irredeemable currency.

—The following table shows the prices of railway stocks, gold, &c., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day, furnished by George I. Whitney, Exchange broker and dealer in stocks, bonds and gold, corner Fifth avenue and Wood street:

October 8, 1873.	10:30 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	12:30 P.M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	3:30 P.M.
Gold	110⅛	110	109¾	109⅞	110⅛	110⅛
Western Union Tel	89½	89¾	90¼		90¼	90¾
Pacific Mail	34¼	34¼	34¼		34¼	34¾
Adams Express	58		58			
Wells-Fargo Express	92¾	93¼	93¼		92⅝	
American Express	58					
United States Express	67					
New York Central	92¾	93¼	93¼		93¼	
Erie	48					
Michigan Central	94	94				
Michigan Southern	74¾	75¼	74¾		74¾	75¼
Illinois Central						
Cleveland & Pittsburgh						
Chicago and N. W.	44¾	44¾	44¾		44¾	
Chicago and N. W. pref			69¾		69	
Rock Island	93¾	94¼	94		93¾	93¾
St. Paul	34¾				34¾	
St. Paul, pref						
Fort Wayne	89¾	90¼	90		89⅝	89¾
Ohio and Mississippi	29¼	29¾	29		28⅝	28¾
Union Pacific	17¼	17¾	17½		17	17¼
Ontario and Atlantic		80½			92	
Harlem	114	114				114½
C. C. & I. C.	98	98				97¾
Panama	118					118
Quicksilver	29	29¼	29			29¼
Do pref	52					52

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY, October 8, 1873.

REMARKS.—There was a very good trade done today by nearly all our merchants, the pleasant weather, no doubt, tending to bring out purchasers in large numbers. Many of our merchants who reasoned to the cash principle have found that it will not work, as all our leading houses who purchase from them insist upon the usual thirty days' grace to make payments. Those of our merchants who were blind enough to insist on the "currency down" before delivering the goods, are now wheeling into line and granting the usual thirty days for settlements.

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce during the past two weeks:

	Last week.	This week.	Total.
Flour, bbls	9,114	5,888	15,002
Apples, bbls	1,020	2,481	3,501
Cheese, boxes	1,736	1,659	3,395
Corn, sacks	6,275	5,286	11,561
Wheat, sacks	4,242	3,042	7,284
Barley, sacks	7,914	15,010	22,924
Rye, sacks	1,347	3,369	4,716
Oats, sacks	10,296	8,775	19,071
Butter, pkgs	114	180	294
Bacon, pieces	2,570	6,380	8,950
Bacon, tierces	400	608	1,008

The receipts of produce for the past twenty-four hours foot up as follows:

Apples, bbls	473	Flour, bbls	1,122
Butter, pkgs	44	Potatoes, bush	2,177
Cheese, boxes	400		

Below will be found both the wholesale and retail prices for the various articles in this market:

ALES.—The prices for the various brands of ales given below ruling steadily very firm, with the demand equal to the supply. We quote X, $9 00; XX, $10; porter $10; India ale $11 00 @ 12 00; Bass English ale, in kilderkins of 20 gallons, $22 50@24; bbls, 45 gallons, $42 25@44; bbls, 60 gallons, $62 50@65; in cases, bottled, $2 25; Guinness and Younger's stouts, $2 75; Caswell & Hazard's ginger ale, $2.

ASHES.—There seems to be no material change to report in the state of the market, and we can report moderate transactions at the following quotations: Pearls, 6@6½; pots, 5½@5¾; seconds, 5@5½.

BEANS.—The Supply is ample and the demand continues fair. Medium can be quoted at $2 90 @3 00 and mixed at $2 75@2 90 @ bushel.

BANNER BAKING POWDER.—Continues in fair request and there is no falling off to report. We quote: ¼ pkgs 40c doz; ½ lb cans $1 60 @ doz; ½ lb cans $3; 1 lb cans $5 50; 5 lb cans $26; 10 lb wooden boxes, 49c @ lb.

BROOMS.—Are firm at the following quotations: No. 3 X, $3 @ doz; No. 2, $2 50 @ doz; No. 1, $2 @ doz; No. 2, $2 50 @ doz; No. 1 Shakers, $3 50 @ doz; No. 2 shakers, $3 @ doz.

BACON AND PROVISIONS.—We continue to quote: Hams, extra sugar cured, ⅞ @ 15c; shoulders, extra sugar cured, 10c; breakfast bacon, sugar cured, @ 13½c; dried beef, extra, sugar cured, 16½c; beef tongues, sugar cured, per dozen, $7 00; bacon shoulders, ⅞ lb, 10c; bacon rib sides, ⅞ @ 10½c; bacon sides, ⅞ @ 10½c; mess pork, ⅞ bbl, $17. Lard, refined for summer use, in tierces, ⅞ @ 9¾c; refined for summer use, in half bbls, ⅞ @ 10c; refined for summer use, in buckets, ⅞ @ 11c; refined in ⅝ @ 5 gallons, ⅞ @ 12½c; refined in 3 @ 5 gallons, ⅞ @ 12¾c; refined in 3 lb pails, ⅞ @ 13½c; refined in 6 lb pails, ⅞ @ 13c; refined in 5 lb pails, ⅞ @ 13¾c. Lard oil, a winter strained, 85c.

BUTTER.—There does not seem to be so much inquiry to-day for butter as there was this time last week. With the decline in the demand the price of butter to this market should consult their interests in the matter by decreasing as much as possible the demand for deposits and new loans. As we have no published bank statement we cannot tell the condition of the reserves held; so it is but idle guesswork to attempt to say to what extent the banks are able to extend their loans with safety. We feel safe in stating that discounts will be granted to reliable firms doing a legitimate business to the fullest extent consistent with safety to the banks and their depositors.

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Ohio and Mississippi	29¼	29¾	29		28⅝	28¾
Union Pacific	17¼	17¾	17½		17	17¼
Ontario and Atlantic		80½			92	
Harlem	114	114				114½
C. C. & I. C.	98	98				97¾
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CITY MATTERS.

Low Price of Refined Oil.

Telegraphic advices from New York report sales of two thousand five hundred barrels of refined oil, for March and April delivery, 1874, at sixteen cents per gallon. This indicates cheap oil for at least a portion of the ensuing year.

The Closing Park Concert.

The last concert of the season will be given in the Allegheny parks, Saturday evening next, should the weather be suitable. The Great Western and other bands will perform, and a grand finale will be given. The Music Committee are now arranging the programme, which will be duly announced.

In a Dying Condition.

Jos. Frazier, the young man who was so shockingly burned by the explosion of molten metal at Smith's rolling mill, was reported to be in a dying condition yesterday. He resided with his parents at No. 25 Federal street, between Wylie and Fifth avenue. Federal street, between Wylie and Fifth avenue.

Capias in Trover.

Mr. A. M. Woodworth yesterday instituted suit in the District Court, against John Phillips, setting forth these facts: That on the 28th of April, 1873, Phillips obtained possession of a life insurance policy belonging to the plaintiff, issued on the life of Ingalls Woodworth, by the Equitable Life Assurance Company of New York, for the sum of $5,000; that the Company of New York, for the sum of $5,000; that on the date above mentioned, about $3,000 had been paid on the policy; that it was not sold or transferred by the defendant, nor was the defendant in any way to take it. Damages are alleged in the sum of $3,000. A capias in trover was issued, and bail required in the usual amount.

Meetings on Friday Evening.

Three Republican meetings are announced for to-morrow evening. The Republicans of the Sixth ward will meet at the Ann street school house, at half past seven o'clock. A full attendance is requested. A good and profitable time may be expected.

We have already alluded to the grand mass meeting to be held at Mitchell's store, Sandy Creek, Penn township, on Friday evening. Messrs. Kerr, Austin, Hayhidet and Emerson will be present and make addresses. Let there be a response by the Republicans of that district something like that of former years.

The Republican Vigilance Committee of the Eighth ward will meet on the same evening at the school house on Franklin street, and it is hoped every member will attend and lend his counsel and influence to the good cause.

A Foundling.

Between seven and eight o'clock last evening, two soldiers walking on Penn avenue, near Garrison alley, found a female infant wrapped up warmly in a shawl and lying on the pavement, close to the fence. The little stranger being unfit for military service, the gallant sons of Mars took her past the recruiting office and straight to the Mayor's office. The child proved to be very young, but already showed signs of unusual beauty. Officer Michael Dean was detailed for the special duty of carrying the precious bundle to the Homœopathic Hospital on Second avenue, which he accordingly did. At the Hospital the child was at once recognized by the matron as one born there two weeks ago of a Mrs. Ann Maginn, who had left the hospital that very morning. Mrs. Maginn is a woman forty years of age, of very prepossessing appearance, who came to the hospital about a week ago. Her condition, saving that she had separated from her husband and was unable to provide the necessary care and assistance for her approaching illness.

The Memphis Fund.

The Relief Committee appointed at the citizens' meeting in aid of the afflicted of Memphis, have made a report, showing the names of contributors and the amount contributed up to date. The list is as follows:

Jno. M. Irwin	$ 5 00
W. L. C	5 00
E. S	5 00
E. R. F	5 00
W. G. P	5 00
J. D. Beford	10 00
Two Little Girls	50
English Lutheran Church, Rev. S. Laird	81 80
Jno. R. Hazlett	10 00
Capt. W. W. Marten	10 00
D. Z. Brickell	5 00
Wm. Gill, Gilly	25 00
Carnegie, Kloman & Co	100 00
C. H. Love	10 00
Allen Rakewell	10 00
Hamilton, Lemoo, Algeo & Co	25 00
A. J. Nellis & Co	25 00
Hays Oil Company	50 00
W. S. Packer	5 00
J. J. McCormack	5 00
Dan. Donoh	5 00
Jos. Poor	10 00
Thomas Steele	5 00
A. C. Hill	5 00
Jno. Cuthbert	5 00
Casbey & Short	5 00
Jas. O'Neil	5 00
Levi Shook	2 00
Geo. H. Lavinach	5 00
James Stewart	1 00
Henry McClester	1 00
W. S. Heno	1 00
J. T. Rergen	1 00
Nick Smith	1 00
Geo. H. Stover & Co	5 00
Geo. Miller	5 00
John McMillin	5 00
Holmes Basker	2 00
N. J. Kelley	50 00
Cornell & Werling	10 00
D. C. Kerr	3 00
J. D. Conway	5 00
Speck & Morrow	5 00
A. S. Logan	2 00
Jas. Carter	1 00
Martin Briggs	5 00
J. B. Sheetron	5 00
T. W. Briggs	5 00
Dan McLear	5 00
Cunningham & Ihmsen	5 00
James Watson	25 00
Evans, Dallas & Gilmore	10 00
Lippold & Seibert	5 00
Jno. A. Wood & Son	5 00
W. R. Boggs & Co	5 00
Simpson, Bryce & Sons	10 00
Jno. L. Reno	1 00
Patterson & Boyce	5 00
Phillips & Mittenewy	5 00
Lewis Steib	5 00
Linn, Wick & Co	10 00
W. B. Lucas	1 00
And Ackley	2 00
J. B. Scherff & Son	5 00
John L. House	5 00
Ed Pollock	2 00
Cash sundry persons	31 00
R. C. Gray	25 00

Citizens are requested to send in their subscriptions to the Relief Committee at the Mayor's office, or by letter so directed.

H. C. GRAY,
Chairman Relief Committee.

APPEAL TO THE CHURCHES.

The committee have issued the following appeal to the churches:

To the churches of Pittsburgh, Allegheny and vicinity:—At a meeting of the citizens called for the purpose of raising money for the relief of the suffering sick of Memphis, Tenn., it was made known that the Finance Committee be authorized to appeal to the different churches to take up a collection in aid of those cities.

Owing to the immediate need of relief, the committee take this method of making appeal, trusting confidently hope to meet with a favorable response without further delay.

H. C. GRAY, Chairman.
J. M. SCHOONMAKER, Secretary.

APPEAL TO THE FIREMEN.

Chief Engineer White, of the Paid Fire Department, has received the following telegram from Memphis:

MEMPHIS, October 7.

To the Chief of Fire Department, Pittsburgh, Pa.:

The Memphis Fire Relief Association are sadly in need of assistance to the value of $50,000 to relieve suffering from the terrible disease which now afflicts our city. Can you help us?

R. G. KENNEDY, President.

Chief White states that he feels certain the members of the Fire Department will contribute at least two hundred dollars, and that the amount can be placed to the credit of the Fire Relief Association by to-morrow.

A REMINISCENCE.

The First Clothing House in Nashville.

A few days ago Mr. Robert Lusk, an old citizen of Nashville, died in that city, at the advanced age of seventy-six years. Mr. Lusk was born in Allegheny county, near this city, in 1797, and in early life removed to Nashville, where he opened the first clothing house established in that city. This clothing house was really a Pittsburgh enterprise. Mr. Samuel Thompson, then a leading and wealthy merchant of this city, was Mr. Lusk's partner in the venture and furnished the capital. The clothing was all made in Pittsburgh and forwarded to Nashville. In 1833 the Nashville firm was dissolved, and Mr. Thompson purchasing the entire stock, which was brought to this city. Mr. Thompson then entered into partnership with Mr. J. B. Evans, his former cutter, rented the store, No. 54 Wood street, from Ashley Bender, fitted it up as "The Emporium of Fashion," and under the firm name of J. B. Evans & Co., did for many years a large and profitable business. This was, in fact, the first house in Pittsburgh that combined merchant tailoring with the sale of ready made clothing. Among the first articles of the firm were such men as Richard Biddle, Alex. Foster, Sr., Cornelius Darragh, M. B. Miltenberger, and many others. In 1837 this firm was dissolved, Mr. Thompson purchasing the interest of his partner, Mr. Evans, who removed to Newark, Ohio, where he had formerly resided, and died in 1858. Mr. Thompson did not not wish to continue the business, and the remaining stock of clothing was sold at auction by John McFadden. Mr. Lusk continued in Nashville, and for many years past was a prominent banker. He was a man of sterling integrity and exemplary life, and his death is widely regretted in the community where he had lived so long. His death, together with the circumstances above related, will awaken recollections of the olden time in the minds of many of our veteran citizens. An entire generation has passed away since the "Emporium of Fashion" flourished on Market street, but there are some still living who recollect it, and who, perhaps, even recall the cut and color of many a handsome garment turned out for the darling beaux of forty years ago.

CLEAR THE TRACK.

The Legal Rights of the Fire Department.

Ordinary sense would indue most men in granting to the Fire Department the free and unobstructed use of the streets in case of fire, or when an alarm sets out the firemen. But there are teamsters who seem to take special delight in getting in the way, particularly if they are the owners of lumbering coal or heavy wagons. Recently there have been two collisions resulting from the refusal of drivers of wagons to surrender the right of way to the firemen, one of which resulted in the injury of three members of the department. There is no use in multiplying this matter, which teamsters who persist in obstructing the passage of the fire apparatus should be made practically familiar with. Yesterday Mr. Joseph H. Sherk, foreman of the Lawrence Fire Engine, appeared before Deputy Mayor Nicholls and made information against Joel Nelson, of Monongahela City, on February 21, 1871, which gives the firemen the right of way, as against all others, in case of fire. In his information Mr. Sherk avers that the engine was coming down Penn avenue yesterday with the hose carriage, which was near the main gate of the arsenal, they overtook Robert Sloan driving a team belonging to Scepley & Graff, with a wagon load of coal. They notified him several times to get out of the way, but he paid no attention to the notice. The hose carriage then attempted to pass him on the left side of the road, but at that moment Sloan turned his team and followed with the results above stated. The inevitable collision and delays and damages may understand their rights in the premises. The aforesaid owners and men of the said fire department (chief engineer, assistant engineer, all of the officers and members of said fire department employed with their apparatus of any description whatsoever duly have the right of way in going to or from a fire, and in any highway, street or avenue, over any and all vehicles of any kind except the actually carrying the United States mail, and any person or persons in or upon or controlling any vehicle who shall refuse the right of way, in any way wilfully obstruct or delay any fire apparatus, or any of said officers while in the performance of duty, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and liable to conviction in the same manner and the punishment and penalty prescribed in the first section of this supplement."

The punishment and penalty provided are imprisonment in the county jail not to exceed sixty days, and the payment of a fine of sixty days, or either or both.

Sloan was arrested and held in the sum of three hundred dollars for a hearing.

(From the Pittsburgh Gazette, Tuesday, October 7, 1873.)

A MINER ON A THIRD PARTY.

History of the Organization of the Labor Reform Party—If Persisted in It Will Injure the Cause of the Miners—Reform Can Alone Come Through the Dominant Party—Miners Urged to Stand by their Friends in the Republican Party—"Labor Tribune" Rebuked.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

The following article was offered for publication in the *Labor Tribune*, but was rejected, for the alleged reason that there was not time to prepare a reply to it previous to the election:

Editor of Labor Tribune.

It is not with pleasure that I am writing this time. It is on a question of a political type. I would have answered Wm. D. Woolsleyer's inquiry to me and answered him, but thought it not necessary, as all miners well know in this county that I am not opposed to labor. The miners have known long ago that I am opposed to the Labor Reform Party of our county. I openly stated so at the last Delegate Convention in Greenfield. And now there appears an article in your last week's issue, headed "Politics," to which I desire to reply.

I shall frankly state that I am opposed to a Third party, as I think there can be nothing gained with a Third party, no experience should say a single word at this time, that we cannot elect anybody. Some six years ago, in this county, we had a Labor Reform party, with the best men on the ticket that could be found in the county, and we all know the result. We should remember that the Labor Reform (Tairo) party did in Schuylkill county last year. The ticket party did in Schuylkill county last year. The ticket only polled about 2,000 votes, where it should have had, to be successful, about 8,000 votes. I am not opposed to Reform. I like it very much. I was one of the earliest Reformers in this county, but I want to reform in the dominant parties in the various counties. I want working men to have a political organization in each election district, in order to control the primary meetings, and then nominate tickets in the Conventions. When once nominated in the dominant party, there will be no trouble in electing them. It would be very easy to carry out this reform, in this mining and manufacturing State, which would give us the balance of power in the State. Be sure at once. A counted, not organized, or not making use enough to elect their delegates to the Convention, they cannot be successful in the coming campaign. All prominent miners know that I opposed the so-called Wagner party. I wanted nothing to do with the formation of Young or Old Gallantine, who are our friends. The next move of *this little party*, called Labor Reform, and who hatched it out I don't know, but rumor has it that it was the Wagner party. While this Labor Reform party held their convention, called Mr. Beckert out for a place on that ticket? No. Could Newmyer? No. Could Young? No. In fact the spirit of the convention was to have nobody on their ticket, but those who were a workingman, and held no office at present (except A. B. Hayden), and no man that had been nominated by any other party already.

J. G. Murray was put on it afterwards. Why not then put our friend Beckert on it at the very first? And then as reformers to rebuke the county Judiciary, why not have Ewing or White on it as well? They are surely handling questions, as the members of the Constitutional Convention, and in my opinion men of ability. I alway thought it was bad enough when the old politicians called a Labor Party without this Labor Reform party interfering in it. The Labor Reform party of six years ago, in this county, did not meet with the Judiciary. I thought at the same time we had nobody in the ranks to fill that position. And we openly advocated, as true reformers, to take no action on the Supreme Judgeship of the State, only examining the action all along since the Convention, it is plain to be seen, and can be proven, to prove it, for it proves itself, that the ticket at present is for the benefit of carrying the election. I want it understood that I shall support Mr. Beckert and those who voted for the repeal of the Tioga law, and also voted for the eight hour law, and for the miners' law, and what is his name, who would call the miners a lot of fools for voting for Newmyer. Young and Newmyer were our friends in the last session of the Legislature, and I am certain the miners have enough of honor to support their friends at the polls.

I hope the editor don't mean to prepare a bill in order to put some wages. I know he knows better than that. I am one among the first that advocated in this county a ventilation law, and also advocated a law compelling the miners to have a second outlet, in Luzerne county, a State Convention of miners for that purpose. I am free to say, there is not a man on that ticket, but what I am personally and politically acquainted with, and I will speak of them as I have. I am sorry to see that the *Labor Tribune* is bringing about that bad feeling of parties, as it will have a disastrous effect on the organization, and it must be remembered that the miners claim in many places that the organization is useless, our organization has no time to do its work. Labor Reform party than the "Man in the moon." I heard a stranger in the mining district of Ireland through the *Labor Tribune* against R. W. Mackey, based on nothing but rumor and party prejudice. Why don't take the Tribune and see for himself? Ask from the papers friendly to Mackey? Does the editor not know, when he copies from the Lancaster *Express*, merely to besmear Hartranft, as well as W. Mackey, that he is hurting to a great degree the feelings of the miners throughout the State? Where had the miners a better friend in the Pennsylvania Senate than Harrison Allen, the present deputy Attorney General? This is a reality, and the *Legislative Journal* of 1871 and 1872 will prove that statement to be true. I would tell you here that I could prove clearly that Mr. Mackey did not oppose our bills; but I shall not undertake to do it, for fear you might throw out against me some of that low, miserable, loafing slasher and [illegible] repeat that my heart beats warm for those who have shown themselves friends of the miners' cause in the time of need. To elevate our friends and defeat our enemies is part of my reform. Yours, &c.,

AUGUSTUS STRINER.

WILKINSBURGH, 4th, 1872.

FATAL ACCIDENT.

Man Killed at the Duquesne Coal Works.

Tuesday afternoon, about four o'clock, a young man named Kelly, employed as tippleman at the Duquesne Coal Company's works, Wilkinsburgh, was fatally injured by the breaking loose of a car on the incline. The leader-bar to which the rope was attached appears to have been defective, as it broke off near the end, letting the car descend of its own momentum. Mr. Kelly saw it coming, and might have readily escaped, but he seems to have got confused or paralyzed with fear, and was struck by the descending car. One leg was broken, and he was also terribly bruised, but the injuries were not believed at the time that he had been fatally injured. He died, however, at nine o'clock the same night, and it must have been instantly after. The company has the track so arranged, at the lower end of the incline, that whenever a car gets home it is thrown down a chute, and the car-hands are on the safe side from this is the place of safety. Mr. Kelly knew this, but from some cause did not avail himself of the knowledge. This is the first fatal accident that has occurred at these mines. The deceased was unmarried, and had but few relatives here.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

United States District Court—Judge McCandless.

John Geiler, Jeremiah K. Bowles and Albert R. Egan, of Bedford county, indicted at the September special term at Williamsport, charged with certain violation of the internal revenue laws, having been arrested by the United States Marshal, and brought into court, bail was fixed in the sum of $2,000 for each of the two first named and $1,000 for the last named defendant. The recognizances for the aforesaid sums were taken by Commissioner McCandless, for their appearance at the October term.

An information in a case of forfeitures filed, and on motion of United States Attorney Swoope, process of attachment and munition was ordered to issue against Robert Wilkinson, of Somerset, and Jennings, and found in the possession of James McKay. The attachment was made returnable on the first Monday in November.

In the case of James Bevington vs. the steamer Catalina & Mary Hoover, on libel of damages, the hearing on the parties interested to show cause why the remainder of the fund should not be paid to John Whitacre, Jr., owner, was continued by consent of counsel.

On motion of H. W. Weir, Esq., Joseph M. Acheson, of this city, was admitted to practice at the bar of this Court.

Supreme Court—Full Bench.

In the matter of the ravidening and straightening of Main street, Sharpsburgh, the petition of Lewis, Baily, Dazell & Co., of the Sharpsburgh Works, was called up and argued by Hampton and Dazell, for complainants, and by Over and Miller, contra. The borough council passed an ordinance for widening and straightening the street, which the court of Quarter Session was asked to declare null and void. This the Court refused to do, for want of power, and the case was taken up on an appeal, the complainants averring that the Court below, under the act of April 3, 1851, could make such order as it might deem just and reasonable.

The Commonwealth for use of Thomas Harris et al., plaintiff in error, vs. Michael C. Trout et al., defendant in error. On motion of Acheson & Acheson for the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county. Argued by W. D. Moore and H. Acheson for plaintiffs in error, and H. W. Acheson for defendants in error. In 1859 the plaintiffs, with others, formed a joint stock company for the purpose of manufacturing iron in Scranton, Pa., and proceeded to erect extensive works. The business proved unprofitable, and the operations ceased. The plaintiffs, who were laboring men and small stockholders, left Scranton and obtained employment in and around Pittsburgh. July 1st, 1865, the defendants procured the passage of an act of Assembly, appointing Michael Trout trustee, to sell the property for the payment of the debts of the company, which were not large in amount, and distribute the remainder, if any, to the stockholders. Trout gave bonds in the sum of $25,000 to the Mercer county Court. In May, 1867, the property was sold for sale, and $29,000 was bid, but the sale was adjourned to August 4th, and then sold to Joel B. Curtis, one of Trout's bondsmen, and a stockholder, for $8,000—not one-tenth its value. None of the plaintiffs were cognizant of the sale until the Court had confirmed his account. The plaintiffs never received any of the proceeds of the sale, and believed that the property had been sold through collusion between the trustee and the purchaser, brought suit on the bond of the trustee. The case was referred to and by the exemplification of the records of the Mercer county courts, to all of which rules the plaintiff excepted. The plaintiff offered to prove by a number of witnesses that they heard the defendant say to the plaintiffs were cognizant of the sale until the Court had confirmed his account. The plaintiffs never received any of the proceeds of the sale, and believed that the property had been sold through collusion between the trustee and the purchaser, brought suit on the bond of the trustee. The case was referred to and by the exemplification of the records of the Mercer county courts, to all of which rules the plaintiff excepted. The plaintiff offered to prove by a number of witnesses that they heard the defendant say to the plaintiffs that he would not be required to give bonds, that he had been appointed trustee by the Governor, and that he would not be required to account to the Court. The plaintiffs also offered to prove by a number of witnesses that they heard the defendant say to the plaintiffs